

MEDICAL RECORD

Consent for Cardiovascular MRI

Your physician has determined that MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) is a necessary part of your evaluation in order to: provide information about your heart and or blood vessels; to guide our management of your disease; or, to provide follow-up information for a research study in which you are a participant.

☐ Standard MRI

MRI can provide information about what the inside of your body looks like. You will lie on a stretcher that will be moved into a cylinder containing a magnetic field. When the imaging starts, you will hear a thumping sound which is made by electrical switching of magnetic fields. Headphones or earplugs will be provided to muffle the thumping sound. An intercom system will allow you to communicate with the physician, scientist, or technologist performing the study. The scan time will vary from 20 minutes to 2 hours, with most scans lasting between 45 and 90 minutes. At any time, you may request to stop the study and be immediately removed from the MRI unit.

During the course of the scan, it is possible that you may experience something called peripheral nerve stimulation. This usually takes the form of a muscle twitch. It is due to the rapid switching of magnetic fields and is not serious. If you feel a muscle twitch, you should report it to the person performing the study. It is possible (although unlikely) that peripheral nerve stimulation could result in a painful sensation. If you feel pain, you should immediately report this to the person performing the scan so it can be stopped. There is no radiation associated with MRI.

If a particular part of your body needs to be examined, a special pad or tube will be placed over or around that region to improve imaging. In addition, some MRI techniques require monitoring while you are being scanned. To monitor the heart, you may be asked to wear adhesive patches on your chest that are connected to wires--this is called an electrocardiogram (EKG). A pulse oximeter may be placed on your finger to monitor oxygen in your blood. To monitor breathing, a rubber belt may be placed around your abdomen that stretches as you take a breath. To produce the best quality image, you may be asked to hold your breath for 10-25 seconds.

☐ MRI with Contrast

During the MRI examination, you may be receiving an intravenous injection of gadolinium chelate. Gadolinium works by brightening areas of the MR image, thereby improving contrast. Experience with a large number of patients has shown that these commercially available gadolinium chelates are safe and without side effects in the majority of patients. When side effects do occur, they are usually mild and last for a short period of time. These include a sensation of coldness in the arm during the injection, headache, a metallic taste and nausea. More severe reactions (shortness of breath, wheezing, lowering of the blood pressure) have occurred in an extremely small percentage of patients.

It is important that you not participate in this test if you have a cardiac pacemaker, implanted defibrillator, neural stimulator, aneurysm clips, ear implants, implanted devices (pumps, infusion devices), metal foreign body (bullets, shrapnel, pacing wires), metal fragments in the eye, or have a condition which presents unnecessary risk (pregnancy, surgery of unknown type). In addition, lactating women and subjects with asthma, hemoglobinopathies, renal or hepatic disease should not be administered a contrast agent without medical approval.

I have read the explanation about this test and have been given the opportunity to discuss it and ask questions. I hereby consent to take part in the test.

Adult Patient/Parent of Minor Signature

Date

Physician/Nurse Signature

Date

Witness Signature

Date

Patient Identification

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NIH-2785 (10-01)
P.A. 09-25-0099
File in Section 4: Authorization